

## The Woman of Fashion

Easter is hurrying on, and yet thousands of women who expect to appear in brand-new finery on that day have not even purchased the materials for the gowns they are going to wear. The midsummer dresses are often made before the spring costume is planned. It is so much easier to work with the flimsy stuffs that will be a necessity in July than with the stiff, closely-woven woads of spring. Very often the summer dresses are made entirely at home, because a perfect fit is not so important as the general air of fluffiness and coolness, and with plenty of ruffles and lace this effect is easily obtained.

One cannot make a mistake in the use of ruffles as skirt-trimming for organza and even thin silks. The ruffles may be either straight or on the bias, but instead of hemming them it is better to turn them up at the edge on the right side and then cover it with baby ribbon. This will be found a much easier task than the tedious hemming of yards and yards of ruffling.

Pleated ruffling in mousseline de soie is being sold in large quantities for bodice trimmings. White with a black edge is quite popular, notwithstanding its unimpeachable aspect.

Pointures of thin batiste in different tints are used to trim dresses and the like that are made over tinted silks. A lining with an open pattern square checks which is made over pink lining has the pink and linen tints combined in its ruffling. The bodice has a very narrow pink silk yoke that is rounded to follow the line of the stock collar and bordered with linen insertion. It fastens diagonally toward the left shoulder and the fastening is bordered with three rows of pleated batiste, one pink and the other two linen color. The sleeves are made to fit the arm from wrist to shoulder, but to give them the wide effect which we cannot yet dispense with, they are treated to the same three rows of pleated batiste that are used on the bodice. The pleating starts at the elbow and runs up the outside of the arm to the shoulder. There is a linen-colored ribbon at the neck, batiste plaiting at the wrists, and a pink ribbon knotted at the waist. The skirt is plain.

A pretty fancy that is characteristic of many of the thin dresses is that of sewing ribbon or insertion on in the form of big bow-knots. The fronts of skirts usually have about three of them, the bodice one or two. It is a much easier task than it at first appears, and although it mutilates the material in an irreparable manner it is a very economical style of trimming. The skirt is made and entirely finished off at first, ending in a wide hem at the bottom. The large double bow-knots should then be traced out with pencil or stamped in such position as is desired, after which the lace insertion is simply sewed down tight at each edge, following the lines of the pattern. In places the edge will have to be gathered or puckered to fit the curves, but this is a very easy matter. When one discovers the knack of doing it, she will soon own one of the easiest trimmings to put on. After the insertion has been sewed down tight, the material is cut out from underneath. Small bow-knots are used on the bodice and still smaller ones on the sleeve puffs.

A fashion which was somewhat in vogue last year is being revived again. It is the use of rows of insertion or narrow lace running around the bodice, the upper sleeves and the hips. When insertion is used as a sort of yoke for the skirt, it is made about eight inches wide, and is then finished with a single wide flounce that hangs to the bottom.

Narrow satin ribbon and gimp braid are used on tailor-made dresses in the same way. Many of the Easter gowns have such trimming. A gray serge has rows of black satin ribbon running around the bodice, yoke and upper sleeves. This ribbon is about three-eighths of an inch wide, but when it was used in rows around the hips it was much wider. Often the rows of braid are put on in a sort of apron shape, curving down in front and reaching about midway from the waist to the bottom. Ruffles are carried in the same manner, but they usually start from the bottom. Some dresses are trimmed with flowers that reach from the bottom of the skirt to the waist line, but it seems preferable to curve them up toward the back and leave a plain apron-shaped space in front. A few skirts are made with rows of ruffles set at intervals above one another after the fashion in vogue about five years ago. Four ruffles, for instance, are put on at the bottom, above which will be a wide band of trimming headed with more ruffles. As this style is not very generally becoming, it is not likely to become very popular.

Rows of braid or folds of the goods at the bottom are better liked. A blue serge trimmed with plain silk has three folds of the serge at the bottom with a plain hand between. The bodice is a blue serge sleeveless jacket that buttons with straps over a pink silk waist.

A pretty style for a tailor-made dress is a princess skirt and bow-pleated or barrel Eton. The skirt is fitted to the figure three or four inches above the waist so that the bow-hanging Eton falls over it. The Eton jacket is trimmed elaborately with braid, but the waist line of the skirt is not broken with any sort of trimming, as this would destroy the effect aimed at. This dress could be worn indoors without the Eton by using a guipure of silk or some kind of trim material.

Such a dress with the bodice running a little farther up—say, to the last line—makes a pretty street costume without the Eton. A gown of this kind has a yoke and sleeves of guipure and lace over cream-colored silk. Six rows of mohair braid circle the skirt, and six more at narrower intervals trim the bodice. The whole effect of this costume is a light coffee and cream color, but the braid is brown. It is a dress which, with its cream straw hat and plumes will be worn rather in June than at Easter time, though it must be said that Easter costumes will be of lighter hues and materials than usual on account of the lateness of the date.

Buttons will be used in connection with braid in some cases, though they are not to have anything like their old sway. A tailor-made dress, which is represented in the illustration, has strips of braid running from the bottom of the skirt, with straps and buttons at top and bottom. The jacket is fastened together with three straps, and more straps border a chemise of pleated mousseline inside the revers.

A dress with a waist made to look like a jacket has the loose fronts slashed to admit of a wide velvet girdle, which passes around the waist. The edges are all finished with braid, and at the neck is a full ruche and jabot. A stylish hat to wear with this dress is after the Alpine pattern, but much wider in the brim. It is trimmed with a huge bunch of aspen plumes. These large, straw Alpine will be very popular with those who look well in them.

Among the newest shapes in millinery is the hat that turns straight up in front, giving a Napoleon bonnet curve to the brim. Some of these are trimmed with bunches of flowers or bows of ribbon; the one shown here has a large buckle on its

brim, with loops of ribbon and agrettes just a little to the left of the crown. The whole costume which includes this hat has a military aspect with its angular revers and tight-tailored coat. There are cuffs and a vest to match the revers, all of which are made of jeweled lace over silk.

A rather eccentric hat destined to startle Easter congregations has a brim and crown of lace, with a high standing collar and lace at the back which is continued below the brim down to the neck. This hat is worn around the neck.

Lace, tulle and chiffon enter very largely into the make-up of all the new fashions. One fancy is to put a narrow box-pleating of tulle around the edges of straw brims. The tulle should project slightly over the edge and should usually match the straw. It may appear again as a full standing up around the crown.

Little funnel-shaped affairs of pleated mousseline are used in connection with flowers, and wing-shaped devices made of lace wired into form are used to stand up just as a clump of wings or agrettes would do.

Bolly leaves and berries appear on summer hats, which is only a fair exchange, since the Christmas hats were decorated with violets and roses.

Tulle veils in all the tints seen in the straw hats are worn to enhance the brilliancy of the lace.

A ribbon collar, which anybody can make, has three rows of wide ribbon. Two strands up around the face. The ribbon is about five inches wide, and is in two tones, green and black. It is fringed for about an inch on the black side. The other edge is gathered and sewed on the black silk lining. The junction of the cape and standing collar is covered with a narrow satin ribbon ruche, from which ends project in front to tie the collar into place.

ANNE LAURIE WOODS.

### THE SCARCITY OF DOMESTIC HELP

An Englishwoman who evidently has been over here studying more or less thinks she has found a message of enlightenment to bring back to her sister housekeepers at home. In a long letter printed in one of the London weeklies she urges Englishwomen to assist in the solution of the domestic service problem by being more independent of servants. "Let each girl," she begs, "be taught to do her own housework at least how to care for her own bedroom." Then, realizing how radical are her views, she hastens to explain and explain. "Why not?" she asks.

Our American sisters—except those of the extreme fastidiousness which has arisen of late years—do this as a matter of course. They also do many things about the house which we never dream of touching, and that they are one who behind us in the niceties of life anyone who has had the privilege of spending any time in the bosom of a typical American family will readily admit.

The paper goes on at considerable length to point out the value of fewer servants, and of becoming one's own housemaid in a limited degree, and explains in detail the method necessary. All of which is interesting for two reasons, one as showing that the service question is as serious here as it is in England, and another that in the opinion of at least one observer the hope of betterment lies in ability and practice of doing one's own work. This condition is growing more and more common in this country, not from choice or desire, but necessity. Suburban residents, except the wealthy minority supporting large establishments, are without servants for much of the time. Village housekeepers find it almost impossible to get anyone to work steadily in their kitchens, and a great many find themselves in this and other crises are steadily placed. The competent servants are really being massed in the homes of the very rich in the large cities, with a growing smaller and poorer percentage for the average household.—Chicago Chronicle.

is very detrimental to city skins. The familiar rose water and glycerine, in the majority of instances, makes the complexion dry, yellow and lathery. Face masks are dreadful to their effects on not only the skin, but the general health, particularly those made of rubber. They make the face perspire, and the impurities which exude from the pores clog the rubber for a while, and are reabsorbed. Steaming the face rubs the skin of its natural oil, causes wrinkles to appear and makes one sensitive to neuralgia.

"Under the delusive pretense of facial massage many hundreds of women have had the delicate tissues of their faces pinched and slapped and rubbed and twisted without any regard whatever for the



This chic little figure is the Parisian success of the spring. The jacket itself is loosely fitted by darts in front and around the armholes, and a seam in the center of the back. The cape sleeve is eminently practical, and is added to the body by a large arm scire, to avoid crushing the freshness of spring and summer powders.

natural condition of the skin. Disappointment generally follows the use of all these methods employed. All of these remedies are enough to ruin a woman's face.

"One should be as careful about soaps used on the skin as about diet. The best soap in the world for the complexion is a pure olive soap, made in the south of Spain from the fruit of trees that grow near the creeks. It takes six months to make the soap, and it is expensive, but it is economy to pay a good price for anything that goes on the complexion. A woman cries out against paying \$1 for a box of powder. She doesn't know that it will last twice as long as \$1 worth of cheap powder."—Chicago Chronicle.

### Several Indian Debutantes.

The Indian girls of the Crow Agency boarding-school, in Montana, gave a soiree dance on the other evening, and the following girls were present: Clara Spotted-Horse, Edith Long-Ear, Kittie Medicine-Tail, Lena Owl-Bear, Clara Bull-Head, Blanche Little-Star, Nellie Shell-on-the-Neck, Mary Owl-Jack-Rabbit, Bertha Full-Moon, Katie Dreamer, Fanny Plenty-Butterflies, Bessie Crocker-Arm, Martha Long-

that are just as pretty, if not as costly, as our more fortunate sisters.

Main clothes and covert coatings still look the same.

It seems as if nothing could be done to take their places, although the dear, old blue serge has a strong hold upon our affections. There are rivals to these, however, in the form of canvas and the new variety of crepe. The canvas bears a close resemblance in point of texture to greenish, and the inside of it is up to date trim with rows of ribbons or little frills set in groups of three about the hem and the knees. As for crepe, well—it is worn about the same way as last year. In fact, there is not enough difference in style so far as that material is concerned, to be worth mentioning.

Here is a skirt that is going to become a craze. In fact it already has in a measure the killed variety. This skirt is wide at the base and narrow up at the waist. It possesses very little fullness, but enough to achieve its pleats and very scanty at that. It is all the fashion to kill skirts in cloth and in serge for the street and the house, and in satin for evening wear. The craze has gone so far that killed skirts have really been made out of crepe de chine and on this skirt were sewn little folds of tulle at three-inch intervals from hem to knee.

These are the things that tell us to say goodbye to the plain skirt, that is, the perfectly plain one. It appears to be a settled fact that this season even the simplest of cloth gowns will show some decoration. There will be rows of braid, a series of pipings, or if nothing else, numerous machine stitchings will extend their influence to a depth of about a quarter of a yard. While there is a wide latitude as to shades, the dress-makers say that for the ordinary skirt and coat, the lightest are most popular either in regard to these trimmings, or in the case of this season's coats reach to the hips, with decorations of braid. The coat to the waist is favored by many and really looks well when cut into very broad bands fastening over at one side of the front with large pointed revers, the revers being usually covered with embroidery in some form.

A black cloth costume with a little coat of the sort mentioned, looks very charming, with the revers and collar faced with lace lined with satin and some other stuff that is not in fashion. The most of this season's coats reach to the hips, with decorations of braid. The coat to the waist is favored by many and really looks well when cut into very broad bands fastening over at one side of the front with large pointed revers, the revers being usually covered with embroidery in some form.

I have talked of flounces before, but it has become almost an established fact that fashion is going back sixty years in regard to these flounces. It looks very much as if we were going to have the shoulder scarfs and many flaired skirts with which our grandmothers managed to array themselves so charmingly. Beyond question, there will be a revival of the fully gathered and draped lace flounces as trimmings on skirts. In many cases the skirts will be covered with three deep flounces, the top one being lightly gathered at the waist, and the others, of course, growing wider and fuller as they near the hem. One costume which I have seen, while, of course, very expensive, is so pretty I cannot help saying a word about it.

It was made with a black silk skirt in a rather bright shade of green, the color being most becomingly subdued, however, by the three flounces of fine cream lace which covered the silk slip entirely from waist to hem. Each flounce was headed by a small ruche of forget-me-nots, and at the waist there was a very narrow band of forget-me-not blue lace ribbon, folded so that it came to a slight point in front, and finishing in a big bow at the back. The bodice was of the green lace silk, covered with fine cream lace, according to the latest and most fashionable style, and at the waist there was a very pretty berthe and shoulder straps made entirely

### Costumes of Spring

Fashion in New York has taken to the shops, for it is apt, and the spring alterations are in evidence. The popular taste must be even more critical than usual if something is not found to please, for there is such a host of pretty things and quite economical, too. For once, the long purse will not have everything its own way, and those of us with moderate, very moderate, incomes, can wear clothes

of forget-me-nots. There was the thinnest apology for a sleeve in the shape of a frill of lace, just falling lightly on to the bare shoulder.

The Paradise plume for hats is not so popular this season as it has been; but the long, curled asprey is decidedly in favor. Of all the feathers, the ostrich is perhaps the most patronized. Feathers of this sort in velvet, for instance, are often used to decorate the chignon hats. Sometimes the ostrich feathers are shaded, and, contrary to the mode of olden days, the tip is darker than the base. The majority of the new hats are made of chiffon, tulle and canvas, all of the latter boasting open brains and curves of no importance. The canvas hats look their best, perhaps, when decorated with shaded ribbons of three shades of the same color, twisted into wonderful bows and loops and rosettes. They are also trimmed with scarfs of chiffon and wings.

Of the new straws there is one neatly plaited which resembles satin. There is another very rough-looking one, which suggests a coconut nut, and then there is our old friend, the chip. The black chip hat, trimmed with feathers, is very popular indeed. Besides all these, there is the hat for the cyclist, for the woman who pedals is now entitled to every bit as much consideration as the woman who walks. The main essential to the successful cycling hat is that there should be very little of it. It should be well poised in the middle of the head so that it remains in its proper position under adverse circumstances. The plain sailor hat promises to be a favorite with those who ride the wheel. As one of my friends said, heavily adorned will adorn the beauty.

It is likely we shall see the lace-trimmed handkerchiefs in favor soon for every-day use. For a long period the lace handkerchief was only possible with evening dress, and was, in fact, a mere postage stamp of the lace-trimmed lawn, with a deep border of lace. The present fashion of handkerchiefs is edged with the narrow Valenciennes. They are of a sensible size, and with the simplest cut hem on the finest linen lawn manufactured.

There are Easter styles in jewelry just as there are in dresses, and this year the period is in high favor. Its dark, rich olive-green color affluence with the sparkle of diamonds or some gem of appropriate color.

ETINCELLE.

### EASTER GIFTS

Now that Easter-day approaches, the shops are crowded with charming novelties. The exchange of gifts at that period has become a fixed custom, and the choice is really an embarrassment of riches. As in the spring the young man's fancy presumes to turn to thoughts of love, he is usually the perplexed purchaser. He may present his lady love with a trifle, such as a mock-jewel hat-pin, costing \$1.25, or, if he so desire, go to the other extreme, and select a three-strand pearl necklace for the modest price of \$11.00.

But between these two prices come many dainty trifles dear to the feminine heart. To a summer girl nothing will prove more acceptable than a jeweled buckle or an enameled clasp of silver-gilt. As fashion decrees that belts shall be worn, narrow buckles are decidedly small. The newest are of silver-gilt set with carbuncles, topazes, amethysts or turquoises.

A decided novelty shown at a well-known jeweler's is the silver-gilt buckles enameled in Scotch plaid effects, one of the prettiest designs yet seen.

The summer girl who loves mannish effects will replace in the harness buckle, which is of plain polished silver attached to a serviceable-looking leather belt.

Not only are the mock-jewel pendant buckles and hat pins, but the seal of approval has been stamped upon them for personal ornaments, such as bracelets, chatelaines and coin purses.

In leather goods there are many decided novelties. A small round leather bag about seven inches long, attached to a flexible silver chain, is designed to take the place of that mythical feminine possession, her pocket. It serves as a purse as well.

Card cases are of goodly dimensions, and the newest are of rhinoceros or elephant skin, mounted in solid gold.

Other fashionable leathers are pique, horn-back alligator and English morocco. The ceramic effects in the lacquer are the latest novelty.

Flourishes—an acceptable gift—many varieties in handbags. Japanese ivory is still in vogue. Many of the novelties are still in vogue. Many of the novelties are exquisite in design and workmanship.

An Easter novelty in the masculine line is the opera-crook cane, which has quite superseded the round top Prince of Wales stick in fashionable favor.

Silver-mounted prayerbooks in white morocco are shown, but there is no special novelty in this line. Prayerbook holders are always popular, as are all the pretty trifles in sterling silver, suitable for desk or dressing-table.

In bric-a-brac there are many quaintly-shaped designs in American faience. These, rimmed with blue-bone or accompanying a bunch of roses, will doubtless prove a most welcome Easter offering.—Philadelphia Record.

### America's Richest Woman.

A woman past 50, who has had her share of youthful good looks, may, if she keeps her health, retain that essential part of attractiveness which consists in character and expression. Such is the case with Betty Green. Time has touched her gently with gray. Her hair is not yet quite gray, nor her face wrinkled. She has keen blue-gray eyes, a clear complexion and strongly marked features that indicate a sturdy and determined character behind them. In repose her expression becomes more softened, and she looks like the home-loving and domestic woman that she is at heart. Mrs. Green has the reputation—not altogether undeserved—of being a bad dresser. This appears to be rather an affection, perhaps with a purpose, on her part, rather than a deficiency of feminine taste. Her ordinary street attire of rich, but plain black, with a violet-trimmed bonnet, has nothing out of the ordinary. Her manner in talking about her battles with courts and financiers is full of aggressive spirit, and gives the impression that fighting suits her temperament. A peculiar picturesqueness is imparted to her speech by the traces of New England Quakerism that clings to it. In moments of self-forgetfulness she says "yas" almost as broadly as the characters in a Yankee dialect story.

### The Old Woman.

"Papa," said the darling daughter of the household, "how did you propose to mamma?"

"Don't ask me," answered the old man. "I can't remember a thing about it. Go and ask your mother. She managed the whole affair."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Important.

Dashaway—Thinks, old man, I would like to dine with you this evening, but I have an engagement.

Cheverton—Is it pressing engagement?

"It's with a girl."—Detroit Free Press.

### Pomp and Pageantry

Will Characterize the

### 60th Year of Victoria's Reign

The observance of the queen's jubilee will begin June 20, Ascension Day, but the day of days will be June 23, and this is the real occasion of the diamond jubilee. Around this date have been grouped the plans of a celebration such as no one at least in modern days ever imagined would take place. The original scope of the idea was magnificent. Its development is superb.

Carlyle says the history of mankind is the history of its greatness. He might have said its great women, for in the annals of this century the queen must take high place. When one stops to think that during her experience she has met the brainy intellect of Napoleon III, the genius and hauteur of that monarch of the Russian, Nicholas I, the crafty intelligence of Louis Philippe, the unswerving determination of the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck, the skill of Gutzkow and the Gieselerfeldt, diplomat of Metternich, it can be realized how strong a mind she must have, how firm a grasp on the affairs of men, how keen an intelligence. These are the things which Englishmen the world over remember and honor their sovereign for. Anyone who has ever heard a Britisher sing "God Save the Queen" knows what a wealth of greatness there is in the conclusion. All England, therefore, is looking forward to June.

The ceremonial will include a religious service outside St. Paul's Cathedral, the acceptance of an address outside the Mansion House from the lord mayor and citizens of London, a presentation from the children of England, and a tour through the important streets of the city. While the ceremonial is on Tuesday, the queen will come to London Monday, June 21. About 11 o'clock Tuesday morning her majesty, accompanied by an escort, in which every power of the world will be represented, as well as all her colonies, will start from Buckingham Palace for St. Paul's Cathedral. The immediate attendants of the queen will fill twelve carriages. These attendants include the royal princesses and maids-of-honor and other feminine dignitaries of the court in waiting. The guard of honor of the queen will be composed entirely of the princes of the

green until June 24, when she returns to Windsor Castle.

There is a fact in connection with the jubilee of which one is apt to lose sight. That is the numerous charities which are to be established in honor of the time. For instance, a subscription has been raised to construct the largest and finest seamen's hospital which has ever existed. Then, in the Merthyr General Hospital will be a new accident receiving ward, known as the Diamond Jubilee Ward. At Newark a magnificent new library is to come into existence as well as a school of science and art and a museum. At Tiverton, a public library building will be erected and a large number of books placed therein. In London, there will be created a Queen's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, which will have an endowment of £50,000. Besides all these a million pounds have been raised with which will be founded the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund for the purpose of meeting the needs of hospitals which are not provided for by funds now in existence. These are but a few of the noble benefactions with which the public is concerned that are directly the result of the observance which will make 1897 one of the greatest years in English history.

### WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS

Figures recently issued by the census department are calculated to stagger the conservative codgers who are so fond of declaring that woman's sole proper sphere is the home. For a number of years past the spirit of feminine unrest has been growing slowly but steadily, showing evidence of its growth in the constantly increasing number of women who have found positions in what were of yore regarded as walks of life reserved for male footsteps. Thirty or forty years ago the new woman was almost unknown in the United States. She had only a few opportunities for collegiate or professional honors.

The unwritten law of many centuries



Her Majesty's Favorite Photograph.

reigning houses of Europe who may then be in England. The queen herself will drive in an open carriage drawn by those common carriers, the royal horses, which every Londoner has learned to know. The Princess of Wales will occupy the carriage with the queen.

Before and behind the procession of carriages will be an escort of troops formed of representative regiments of every colony of the British Empire, besides representatives of all the arms of the regular British service. There will be other processions in the vicinity of that in which the queen is the feature, consisting of the suites of foreign countries and other notables. After leaving the great central gates of Buckingham Palace, the queen will pass down St. James' Mall, turning by Marlborough House, she will pass along Pall Mall to Cockspur street, Trafalgar Square, into the Strand, thence on to Fleet street to Ludgate Hill, and thence to the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Upon arriving here the great steps, the carriage of the queen will stop and those of the ladies attending on her will be drawn up behind and on either side of the queen's carriage. Selected members of the clergy will then take up a position on the center of the steps, and a short service will be carried out, consisting of a prayer, a special address and devotion by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. This will be followed by a professional hymn or some other jubilate music. The princess who are acting as the queen's escort will remain seated on horseback during the service. It is expected that about twenty minutes will be occupied by this ceremony. Then the queen's procession will be re-formed and proceed to the Mansion House, where her majesty will be presented with a special address from the citizens of London. Then the procession will re-form and return to Buckingham Palace. The exact route of the celebration has not yet been fixed.

Queen Victoria has always shown that there is a warm corner in her heart for the children, and it is this fact which has impelled the queen to give the children an opportunity which many of the grown folk would be only too glad to enjoy. This consists of placing a special stand for the youngsters along the route of the procession. It will probably be located in Hyde Park, somewhere in the center of the drive to Hyde Park corner.

The streets through which the procession will pass will be lined with soldiers and sailors, representing every arm of the British service. Guards of honor with bayoneted rifles will be placed at intervals throughout the whole length of the route. It is estimated that the time occupied by the procession from the moment of leaving Buckingham Palace to the return, will be two hours and twenty-five minutes. The queen will not be seen in public again except at the receptions, which will be

confined the exercise of her talents to a very limited field—the domestic circle, the fireside, the home. The very term by which she is today described was not then a part of either of the popular or the scholarly vocabulary. Such types of her class as forged to the front and wrapped for admission into the universities or learned professions were hoisted at by men and ridiculed by the more retiring members of her own sex. There were few women physicians, if any; few women in the Government service; few in journalism; few in scientific pursuits and kindred vocations.

All this has undergone a complete change. From census figures we learn, first, that in the past ten years alone the number of women employed in the manifold occupations has increased 48 per cent, as against a masculine increase of only 28 per cent. Going back still farther—that is, to 1870, we find that in the period from the afore said year to 1890 the number of women employed had increased from 62,257 to 311,687. These are the official figures. The number engaged in the various professions is given in the following table:

	1870	1890
Actresses	992	3,994
Architects	1	22
Artists and teachers of art	412	10,815
Authors and writers of art and scientific persons	159	2,725
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	3	39
Clergymen	67	1,143
Dentists	24	337
Doctors, draughtsmen and inventors	13	305
Engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical and mining)	124	124
Journalists	35	888
Lawyers	9	22
Musicians and teachers of music	5,753	24,519
Official government	414	4,557
Physicians and surgeons	527	4,557
Professors and teachers	8,497	24,066
Theatrical managers, showmen, etc.	100	634
Writers	13	479
Other professional service	8	429
Totals	62,257	311,687

It will be noticed from this that the greatest increase was in the number of professors and teachers, an occupation for which women have never had natural qualifications. Second, in the number of musical instructors, and third, in the line of artistic work, properly so-called, an exemplification of what would appear, of the truth of the claim that women tend naturally to aesthetic pursuits. A notable growth was in the number of women preachers from sixty-seven to 1,143, despite the rules which exclude women from the pulpits of several sects. Indeed, the detailed report very clearly shows that the professional ambition of women is now bounded only by the range of the professions themselves, and when it is possible they are seeking to carve out new occupations for their talents.—Chicago Chronicle.



Dress of beige wool and guipure over silk. The belt skirt of beige wool is trimmed with six rows of fancy mohair braid. The corslet of the skirt material is trimmed in the same fashion.

### Too Much Skin Doctoring.

A specialist says too many women do their complexion to death. At a recent lecture, one woman declared that she was thirty years of age, and "I've been taking care of my complexion steadily for ten years, and I just wish you'd notice what a fright it is. I've tried tincture of benzoin, glycerine and rose water, a face mask, steaming and massage, and if there's a tougher, uglier rougher, more shriveled-looking face on any woman of my age in this city, then she can have the blue ribbon for downright home-lessness."

"You've doctor'd your complexion almost to death," answered her friend, quietly. "Many women do. They use preparations, excellent in themselves, but not suited to their requirements. Tincture of benzoin

Neck, Isabel Lunch, Flay Hairy-Wolf, Alice Shoot-as-She-Goes, Stella Wolf-House, Lucy Hawks, Beatrice Peardon-Ankle, Susie Bear-Lays-Down, Louise Three-Wolves, Anna Medicine-Pipe, Maggie Broken-Ankle, Ruth Bear-in-the-Middle, Helen Comes-out-of-Fog, Sarah Three-Irons, Ida Wrinkle-Face, Jessie Flat-Head Woman, Lettie Grandmother's-Knife, Esther Wolves-Ber-Gun, Minnie Nod-as-Bear, and Daisy Young-Better.—Phoenix Republic.

### A Trifling Hindrance.

Ned—'I'd marry that girl if it weren't for one thing.

Tom—What's that?

Ned—She refused me last night.—Somerville Journal.